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T H E
T O U R
Of his ROYAL HIGHNESS
Edward Duke of York,

From ENGLAND to

LISBON,
GIBRALTAR,
MINORCA,
GENOA,
ALEXANDRIA,
ASTI,
TURIN,
MILAN,

PARMA,
FLORENCE,
LEGHORN,
PISA,
LUCCA,
PISTOJA,
SIENNA,

ROME,
BOLOGNA,
MANTUA,
VERONA,
VICENZA,
PADUA,
VENICE,
&c. &c. &c.

WITH AN
I N T R O D U C T I O N,
AND A

Circumstantial and Historical DETAIL

O F

Each Place through which he passed :

Also a particular Account of

A B U L L F I G H T.

Most humbly dedicated to his ROYAL HIGHNESS.

L O N D O N:

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T O U R

Public Works of 1894

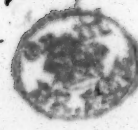
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INTRODUCTION.

THE compilation of this tract hath not been unattended with its share of trouble and expence; and indeed had both exceeded by far what they have done, the compiler had not (all lucrative views out of the question) thought his moments, or monies, immemoriously expended, that might serve to retain the eyes of the Britons constantly fixed on the Tour of an amiable Prince (the just object of their general adoration) from the day he quitted their regretting shores, until that, wherein their tumultuous and overflowing gratitude knew not how sufficiently to express the sincere joy of their hearts, on account of his much longed-for restoration to them.

Mere titles are the endowments of chance; their truest splendor they derive from merit: who then can be otherwise than a profound admirer of the conduct and behaviour of his Royal Highness EDWARD DUKE OF YORK? who, to the extraordinary advantage of an illustrious birth, hath nobly and sagaciously added, all those inestimable ornaments

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ments that go to the composition of intrinsic worth.

His Royal Highness, after having first made himself perfectly acquainted with the religion, politics, arts, sciences, mechanics, and natural genius of his own countrymen, thought proper to visit other nations; and by comparing their customs and manners with those of England, he hath had the pleasing opportunity of realizing the advantages which his brother's free-born subjects enjoy, superior to any other people; truths he had only before in idea.

O that each heir of Britain would but follow his Prince's example, in becoming more familiar with the affairs of his own kingdom, before he attempts an acquaintance with those of others, and not let his ignorance continually betray him into errors of the like nature with that which happened once to an English nobleman at Rome, who, having been shewn by an Italian connoisseur a curious draught of Walbrook church, expressed great satisfaction with the skill of the artist, and next demanded what part of the world it was that contained an edifice at once so simple and so elegant: if he had been before surprized at the beauties
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he had perceived in the draught, he was infinitely more so, when told where, and by whom the pile had been erected; and that it (unnoticed by him) stood within two or three miles of his own house.

It was not without some difficulty that my Lord was persuaded to believe he had not been imposed on; which at length being effected, he vowed, that on his return, he would not be in London six hours without paying a visit to Walbrook church: he accordingly fulfilled his resolution — This is said to have happened to the late Earl of Bolingbroke, a nobleman remarkable for refined taste, and great knowledge of architects, and their performances; however the abovementioned structure chanced to escape his perspicuity.

To return to the Duke of York. — As true Britons, let us one and all congratulate that beloved Prince on his arrival in health and safety to his Royal Brother's dominions, whom God preserve! — And let common gratitude, for all our benefits received under so mild, so good a Monarch, teach us to revere him, his Queen, and all the Royal Family. May all

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envious heart-burnings, seditious and groundless cavils cease amongst all degrees of people; may unity, peace and concord spread their wings over this island, and teach the inhabitants of it, by due reflection on the wretchedness of others, to form a just estimate of their own advantages.

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T O U R

Of his ROYAL HIGHNESS

EDWARD Duke of YORK.

WHATEVER might have been the motive which induced his Royal Highness to undertake this journey, whether politics or curiosity, we will not presume to enquire into; it is certain the event has reflected the highest honour on these kingdoms in general, and on the illustrious family now happily possessed of the British diadem in particular. The reception his Royal Highness met with in the different kingdoms and states through which he passed, cannot but be pleasing to every true Briton, as it is a clear demonstration not only of the high opinion that part of Europe entertains of these happy isles, but at the same time shews how much the religious prejudices, once so prevalent in those countries, have been overcome by a proper exertion of that reason which alone distinguishes true Christianity from Enthusiasm.

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His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at a time of life when the faculties are most susceptible of improvement, having finished his juvenile studies, and acquired, by his reading and observation, an extensive knowledge of men and things, set out on his travels on Friday the 23d of September, 1763, on board the *Centurion*, Commodore Harrison, from Plymouth Sound, where the royal standard was hoisted at the maintopmast-head; he was saluted by all the shipping, citadel, &c. and sailed about five o'clock in the afternoon for Portugal, with a fair wind at N. E.

On Monday the 3d of October, his Royal Highness arrived at Lisbon in perfect health, where he was pleased to make use of his title of Earl of Ulster, under which name his arrival was noticed to the court.

His Royal Highness had the secretary of state's house provided for him, and the king's equipages. Their most Faithful Majesties, and their ministers, did every thing in their power to make his residence as agreeable to him as possible. His Majesty offered him a guard, which his Royal Highness in a very polite manner declined to accept. He was received by the Royal Family in the gardens of *Quelus*, a country house of the Infante Dom Pedro, and was present at the concert. The evening of that day was ended with a comic opera in a little theatre fitted up purposely.

posely for the amusement of the Royal Family.—His Royal Highness was entertained by the Count de Oeyras, Senhor Dom John, the High Admiral, the Archbishop of Evora, the Lord Chief Justice, and dined with the Count de Villanova. He went to Mafra on Saturday the 15th of October, where the Royal Family then were, and returned at night.

Soon after his arrival, the deputy consul, and four or five of the members deputed from the British factory, waited on him, and paid their compliments in a respectful address, soon after which they invited him to a ball and supper, which his Royal Highness was pleased to accept.

Lisbon is the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, and situated on the bank of the river Tagus ; it is surrounded only by a single wall, on which are seventy seven towers, but of no great strength. There are twenty-six gates on the river side, and seventeen on the land side. It is thought there are about 30,000 houses, and 200,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and steep, as the town stands on seven hills, which makes it inconvenient for coaches, and therefore litters are much used. The houses of the citizens are very mean ; but those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, and have large gardens belonging to them. There are forty parish churches, besides the cathedral, and forty convents of both sexes. In one of the squares (and there

are many) stands the King's palace, called *Terreiro do Paço*, and opposite to that, the river, from whence may be seen large fleets of ships at anchor, and others perpetually going in and out of that spacious harbour. In the square where his Majesty resides, they have their Bull-fights *; and here the officers of

* As the Spaniards have been most distinguished for their Bull-feasts, and the Andaluzian bulls the most fierce of any in the known world, we shall here insert an account of one given at the marriage of a King of Spain to a daughter of France.

As soon as the feast was published, the great road that leads to the mountains of Andaluzia was palisadoed, in order to convey those wild creatures with more ease and safety to the capital. The passage being thus secured, they send a kind of decoy-cows into the forests and mountains, and these allure the bulls, and draw them into the palisadoed road, which is thirty or forty leagues in length. If they discover the delusion, and are for turning back, there are a number of horsemen, armed with spears, to drive them forwards; and they are very rarely conducted far, without a sharp encounter, in which many are often wounded. The streets through which they pass are lined with planks, and secured in the same manner as the road. They follow the cows into a building made on purpose to receive them; where, by the dropping of a door, in the nature of a portcullis, they are separated from their seducers, and are effectually secured. In this place they shut up forty or fifty together.

All the houses in the square have balconies to every story. The King's was larger than the rest, and stood in the centre of one of the sides of the square; persons of the greatest dignity being in others on his right and left. All the balconies were adorned with canopies, and the finest carpets to hang over them that could be procured. The hire

of the inquisition perform the terrible executions of burning and roasting men alive, who

hire of a balcony at that time came to twenty or thirty pounds. The guards were posted before the King's balcony, but had no barrier to secure them from the bulls, and were obliged to defend themselves with their partisans.

Before the action began, the square was filled with men of figure and gallantry, richly dressed, and mounted on the finest managed horses, making a parade, and paying their devoirs to their acquaintance in general, but to the ladies in particular: and these gallants are always distinguished by an ornament, the particular colour of which is the choice of the lady of their affections.

When the place was cleared of these fine gentlemen, six Alguazils entered, finely mounted upon horses after the Morisco manner, with little bells fastened to some part of their trappings. These staff-officers were dressed in white, and had plumes of feathers in their hats. The Alguazils are appointed to introduce the cavaliers that are to fight, and have the command of those that are to take care of the door through which the bulls enter the grand place.

Six cavaliers presented themselves for the combat, among whom was Count Koningsmark, a Swede. Their horses and furniture were as fine as possible; they had each of them a dozen led horses, conducted by as many grooms.

All the cavaliers were dressed in black, embroidered with gold and silver; each had a plume of feathers and a knot of diamonds fastened to his hatband; they were also distinguished by a scarf, the colour of which was supposed to be most agreeable to the particular lady they served, who probably presented it, and ordered how it should be worn; some of them being tied round the arm, some round the waist, &c. the rest of their dress was, a short black cloak (contrived in such a manner as to be no impediment in action) white buskins, and gilt spurs; and, like the Moors, they rode short.

Each

who differ from the Romish faith. It is reported that Ulysses, in his voyages after the de-

Each of the cavaliers was attended by forty footmen; and each corps was richly dressed in the habits of different nations, one, for instance, was Moorish, another Hungarian, a third and fourth Turkish and Indian. Thus attended, the Alguazils led them (the trumpets and kettle drums sounding all the while they marched) till they came to the King's balcony; where they all made a profound obeisance to him, and asked him leave to fight the bulls; which he granted, and wished them victory.

The trumpets then began every where to sound again: they retired from the King's presence, separated, and rode round the place, saluting the ladies of their acquaintance, for the sake of some of whom each had engaged to expose his life to the utmost hazard.

All the footmen retired out of the square, except two for each cavalier, to carry their darts and spears, and to take care of them if they should be wounded.

There are certain rules to be observed upon this occasion, viz. None have the privilege of fighting on horseback but those who are nobly born. There are certain circumstances in which the bull is said to have affronted the cavalier, *i. e.* if the bull encounters him with such violence, that his hat or his cloak fall off; or if he unhorses him, or wounds him or his horse, his honour is then engaged, which he must redeem though it were to cost a thousand lives. To accomplish which, he is obliged to attack the bull sword in hand, and give him a cut in the head or neck; which being a most desperate attempt, when the animal is quite mad with rage, if the cavalier behaves with suitable address and bravery, and succeeds, it is impossible to express the joy of the people, testified by repeated acclamations of *Viva viva el bravo caballero*; the ladies all the while waving their handkerchiefs, in token of their approbation and applause.

If the cavalier's horse declines the encounter, he is obliged to dismount, and attack on foot: upon which

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destruction of Troy, laid the first foundation of it, and that this was the reason the Latins called

occasion, all the rest quit their horses ; but without offering him the least assistance, unless there should be occasion to bring off the person engaged, when desperately wounded. When the cavalier has wounded the bull, they all remount. Some of them are so dextrous and bold, and their horses so courageous, and have such agility and address, that they will work round the bull for a considerable time, in order to get an opportunity of wounding him ; and yet clear themselves in such a manner as to come off unhurt.

No cavalier assaults the bull which another has engaged, unless it be in his own defence ; or if the bull flies from him ; and then a short pursuit sufficiently satisfies the laws of honour.

The cavalier is to fight the bull with darts, or his lance ; and is not to draw his sword till he has received an affront. When any cavalier is carried off wounded, he is accompanied by the rest as far as the gate, and then they return to the combat.

On first opening the inclosure where the bulls are kept, the animal, wild as he is, seldom or ever darts out in a furious manner ; for having been confined many hours in the dark, the sudden glare of light surprizes him ; and he has scarce got his head out of the door, when he seems astonished at the grand scene that is presented to his view ; and then he will gaze quite round the spectators, as if to consider them : and after having advanced four or five steps, and perceived the place he is in to be of a confined nature, he then takes notice of the cavaliers, who at that instant are all in a ready and composed posture to receive him. After which he sets out upon a gallop round the place ; and the cavaliers, from their several stations, move in such a manner as to put themselves in his way, upon his return ; always endeavouring, when they attack him with a lance, to be rather more upon his left-side than directly in front. When the bull approaches, they stand quite

called it *Olyssipo*, whence the name *Lisbon* is derived.

After

quite still, and wait for him with their lance, couched in the same manner as was formerly practised in tilts and tournaments ; though the form of the lance is only like that of an officer's pike, but much more substantial. And it is observable, that though the bull be in his full career, yet, when he perceives the cavalier on horseback, with his lance extended, and standing directly before him with an air of solemnity, steadiness, and resolution, he always stops, contemplates, and examines the mixed being that opposes his passage : you may even see him collect his spirits, and perceive his courage rise, till it settles in a surly obstinacy, and resolution to attack it, whatever it be ; and that being fixed, he gives a bound or two, and the cavalier receives him upon the point of his lance, on the inside of the right shoulder ; which, though it stops him for a little while, only seems to add to his resolution ; for he will press upon the lance to such a degree (the cavalier and horse doing their utmost to keep their ground that they will sometimes be so counterpoised, that each animal will be a considerable time upon its haunches ; but the bull being heaviest, the horse is always forced to give way ; which the cavalier perceiving, immediately recovers his lance, turns to the left, and flies as swift as possible ; all which is but one motion, and must be done in the same instant ; for the bull comes so quick upon him, that the least accident or delay would be the loss of his horse at least, and probably of his own life. Wild bulls, provoked, are far from being slow or sluggish ; for they will pursue one of their best mounted horsemen three or four times round the place, and scarce lose a yard of ground, till the moment before they quit the pursuit.

As the horse is the chief object of the bull's resentment, he is artful, vigilant, and dextrous in wounding him.

After the cavaliers had engaged the bull, with a long, tough and massy lance, and opposed firmness to obstinacy, and

After a stay of three weeks and four days at Lisbon (part of which time he was detained

and force to force, each of them took a short and exceeding light spear, of a quality so apt to break, that a moderate blow would shiver it to pieces; and if the cavalier broke it against the bull, it was looked upon as a gallant act. And if we consider the circumstances, the enterprise is no contemptible one; for this is no missive weapon, but held fast in his hand when he gives the blow; and this is done when the wild bull is flying about in the utmost rage. And though the breaking of the spear be a kind of indication of the force of the blow, in reality it is intended and required only as a proof that the blow was given, and that the cavalier had done his duty.

When the bull has received a mortal wound, he sinks through loss of blood, falls upon his knees, drops down and dies, almost without a groan.

Some will roar, upon their being wounded; and others bear every thing with a sullen silence. It is very rare that any of them decline fighting; but whenever that happens, they demolish them without ceremony, by the help of dogs, who stopping them in their flight, the men can come up and attack them.

When the cavalier has wounded his bull, and given sufficient proofs of his courage and address, the beast is then left to the entertainment and attacks of those who fight on foot; many of whom come from the farthest parts of the kingdom to shew their dexterity and courage. These assault him with what weapon they think proper to chuse; as spears, daggers, darts, swords, &c. Those that are trained to this sort of combat, are exceedingly nimble, dextrous, and intrepid: they will wait for the bull, till his horns almost touch them; and then slip by him as quick as thought, and fix a bearded dart into his neck or sides; and this dart is often so contrived with fireworks, that the flame, sparks, bounces and reports, drive him so mad, that he will fling himself more than the height of a man into the air.

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tained by contrary winds) his Royal Highness embarked on board the same ship that carried him there, on the 28th of October,

When the bull is in its utmost rage, his eyes dart fire, and he makes such an impetuous discharge of vapour from his nostrils, that it is like the smoke of a furnace.

The men that are permitted to engage him on foot, are dressed in party-coloured jackets. One of them jumped upon the bull's back, and sat him a quarter of an hour, in his utmost fury. And another was so dextrous and bold, as to strike a poignard into the creature's brain, through the statura of his forehead.

As soon as the bull is killed, some of these party-coloured combatants bring in three or four mules, dressed in the same sort of livery, and adorned with plumes of feathers, and little bells: these being harnessed, and their tackle immediately fastened to the dead creature's neck, they gallop off with it in a moment; upon which the trumpets sound, and another bull is let into the place.

Count Koningsmark was wounded dangerously in the leg; and his horse so desperately, that it flew about as if it were mad, and killed a man with a stroke of his heels; and, to avoid farther mischief and disturbance in the square, they opened the gate, and let him out.

As soon as the Count was wounded, a very fine Spanish lady, who probably was well assured that he fought for her sake, stood forward in her balcony, and with her handkerchief made several signs. If they were meant to encourage him, he did not seem to want them; for though he had lost abundance of blood, and was forced to lean upon one of his footmen, who held him up, yet he went on, sword in hand, and gave the bull a great wound in the head, and then turned himself toward the balcony where the young lady was, kissed his sword, and suffered himself to be carried off.

This feast lasted three or four days, in which time there were killed between thirty and forty bulls; and several men and horses were killed and wounded.

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in company with the Thames frigate and Vulture sloop, and immediately put to sea in order to proceed for Genoa; his Majesty's ship the Valeur being previously dispatched there from Lisbon (which she reached in fourteen days) to acquaint the English consul of his Royal Highness's intention to visit that place, and to prepare a house for his reception as soon as possible.

His Royal Highness, in his voyage to Genoa, put into Gibraltar, and viewed every part of that important fortress; which is built on a rock, in a peninsula, and can only be approached on the land side; the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line across the passage, between the mountain and the sea, which is very narrow, to prevent the garrison having any communication with the country. It was taken from the Spaniards in two days, in the year 1704, by the fleet under Sir George Rook. They attempted to retake it (with the assistance of the French) the same year, but failed in the enterprize. In the year 1727 they besieged it again, and lying before it many months, were obliged to desist. During this last siege they attempted to blow up the rock with gun-powder, but found it impracticable; so that it has remained in the hands of the English ever since.

After staying two days at Gibraltar, his Royal Highness set sail for Minorca, where he arrived the 11th of November in perfect health.

health. There was nothing found here to induce a long residence, as it is an island incumbered with barren hills; and is valuable only for its large and secure harbour of Port-Mahon.

His Royal Highness sailed from Minorca the 17th of the above month, in the same ship, in company with the *Lively* and *Thames* frigates. On his departure, the weather was very fine, and the wind moderate; but before he had been long at sea it grew tempestuous, as is usual in those parts at that season of the year; but he happily arrived safe at Genoa the 28th at night, where he continued his title of Earl of Ulster, and his approach was signified to the master of the ceremonies under that name, who went on board the *Centurion* to make an offer of the palace prepared by the Republic for his reception, which he was pleased to refuse, as also all other public honours, except a deputation of six noblemen, who waited upon him the next morning with compliments on his safe arrival to Genoa; they were Mess. James Gentile, Bartholomew Lomellino, Nicolas Cattaneo, Jerome Darazzo, Jerome Veneroso, and Dominick Frawzone, and besides these, most of the nobility.

On the 30th, the republic sent him a present of all sorts of fruits, wine, wild fowl, &c. The same evening a ball was given for his amusement at the palace which they had prepared for his reception, where the deputies

ties had provided a supper of forty covers. After the ball had been begun about two hours, the palace-doors were opened to admit every body that was masked; which liberty was granted, notwithstanding they were entered into advent; during which time, until after Christmas, no theatrical diversions are allowed, nor any masking till the 17th of January.

On the 2d of December a concert of vocal and instrumental musick was given for his entertainment, and on the 3d, an assembly of the greatest part of the nobility of both sexes. In short, nothing was omitted to make his stay as agreeable as possible.

On the 10th of January, 1764, his Royal Highness gave an entertainment on board the English men of war, to the most distinguished families. On the 22d, a masked ball was given at the theatre; and the night following, another by the deputies, in the palace prepared for his Highness. Before he left this place, he made most magnificent presents to the Princes and States, in jewels and toys, to the amount of near 40,000 ducats.

Part of this delightful city is situated on a level strand near the sea, and rises gradually to the top of a hill: the houses are five or six stories high, and well built, rising like the seats of a theatre, as you approach it from the sea, which affords a very fine prospect. It has been rebuilt since the year 1684 to great
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advantage ; the houses are built with brick and stone, and mostly flat roofs. According to the great Mr. Addison, their principal street is a double range of palaces from one end to the other, built with excellent fancy, and fit to entertain the greatest princes ; the fronts of several of them being entirely of marble. The city is surrounded by a wall ; and at a little distance there is a second, which takes in the hills that command the place. There are 30 churches, 20 colleges, and as many convents. The celebrated Andrew Doria, one of the greatest admirals and generals of his time, freed this (his native) country, from the tyranny of the French and Spaniards, and settled the government as it stands at this time, in the year 1528.

Soon after his Royal Highness set out from Genoa, which was on the 11th of February, his carriage broke down on the eminence of Louquette, and he proceeded from thence on horseback to Alexandria, which is about forty miles distant, and is subject to the King of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded by the House of Austria, and confirmed by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. Notwithstanding his desire to maintain a private character, it was impossible to avoid his being received here with all possible marks of respect and distinction. At some distance from the town, the commandant met him with two coaches and six, complimented him in the name of
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the King, and conducted him to the governor's house (he being absent on account of his health) where he was received by the officers of the garrison and chief nobility of the place, and entertained magnificently. As he entered the town he was saluted with 30 discharges of cannon, the guard at the gate presented their arms, and the officers saluted him; a captain's guard was mounted, and all other honours paid him. During his stay here, he visited the citadel, which his Sardinian Majesty has rendered a complete work at a very great expence. Upon his departure he received the same honours as on his arrival.

At Asti, which is about 30 miles from Turin, he met with the same treatment as at Alexandria.

At the first post from Turin, his Royal Highness was met by the master of the ceremonies and his deputy, in two of his Sardinian Majesty's coaches, and conducted to the palace prepared for his reception, where he was complimented on his safe arrival, on the part of the King, the Duke of Savoy, and the rest of the Royal Family.

The foreign ministers residing at this court went in a body to pay their respects to his Royal Highness; after which he was conducted to court by the master of the ceremonies and his deputy, in two of his Sardinian Majesty's coaches, attended by Mr. Pitt, Sir
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William Boothby, and Colonel St. John. At the foot of a private stair-case, which leads to a part of the palace, he was met by the same gentleman of the bed-chamber who had complimented him in the name of his Sardinian Majesty, and in a gallery at the head of the stairs, by the Grand Chamberlain, who conducted him to an apartment, where he was received by the King of Sardinia, the Duke of Chablais, and the Prince of Piedmont, the Duke of Savoy being confined to his room, by the remains of a fever and cold. After some conversation with his Sardinian Majesty, he was conducted by the Duke of Chablais and Prince of Piedmont, to the Duke and Dutchess of Savoy's apartments, where he was received by the rest of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family. After this ceremony, he returned in the same manner to the apartment where he had left the King, and was reconducted home from thence in the same coaches.

From the cordial friendship which exists between the two courts, it is easy to conceive with what warmth of regard his Royal Highness was received by his Sardinian Majesty and his family, of which he experienced every testimony, by all the marks of attention and esteem that could possibly be shewn him; and his Royal Highness, on his part, returned it in a manner, which procured him the sincere affection of the whole court. Immediately

diately upon his return, he was waited on by the Prince of Carignan and his son, and the next day by the great officers, the ministers of state, the knights of the order of the Annunciation, and those about the court who were of the same rank. His Royal Highness then visited the Prince and Princess of Carignan.

On the 15th of February, Count Alberic de Belgioioso arrived at Turin from Milan, on a complimentary visit, ordered by the Empress Queen to the Duke of York, on the part of the Duke of Modena, that when he went to Milan, he would accept of the ducal palace for his residence.

On Sunday the 19th his Royal Highness gave an elegant entertainment to all the ministers of state, great officers and foreign ministers.

On the 21st he visited the citadel, and the next day the fortifications of Suza and the Brunetta, which are as fine as the nature of the ground will admit of. The town is about three miles in circumference, of a square figure, and much admired for its spacious squares and streets, lofty buildings, and a beautiful palace. This city endured a siege of ten weeks in 1706, when it was relieved by the army under the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, who attacked the enemy before Turin, and gained a compleat victory. The Duke of Orleans and Marshal Marfin, who commanded the French, were both

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wounded, the Marshal mortally, and the allies took 150 pieces of cannon, 50 mortars, and 7000 prisoners, with all the enemies ammunition and baggage. When the Duke of Savoy entered the capital, which was the same evening, he found it almost in ruins.

On the 26th, the marquis Calcagnini (gentleman of the chamber to the Infant Don Philip) arrived at the above city to compliment his Royal Highness, and at the same time to invite him to stop at Parma in the course of his tour.

On the 27th his Royal Highness took the diversion of hunting, and in the evening gave a supper and ball at his palace to the principal ladies of the place.

The Dukes of Savoy and Chablais went together to visit his Royal Highness on the 3d of March; and the next day he dined with the King and the Royal Family in private. On the 6th he went to take leave of his Majesty, and afterwards gave a grand supper to the nobility. The next day he set off, regretted by the King of Sardinia and the whole Royal Family, and on the 8th arrived in perfect health at Milan, where he was treated with all the honours due to his high birth. This city is of a round form, about ten miles in circumference, and contains 300,000 inhabitants; it is surrounded by a wall, and the citadel is one of the strongest fortresses

fortresses in Italy. The town contains many spacious streets and squares elegantly built.

After staying here a short time, his Royal Highness set off for Parma, which he reached on Wednesday the 14th, but stopped only to change horses. M. du Tillot, minister from the Infant Don Philip, paid his compliments to his Highness at the coach door. Parma is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, of a circular form, and about three miles in circumference, defended by a citadel, and other works, and is esteemed a strong town.

On Friday the 16th, his Royal Highness arrived at Florence. His desire of passing under the title of Earl of Ulster, deprived this government of shewing him those public honours on his entering the town, that were intended. The streets were crowded with people, and particularly that where Sir Horace Mann's house stands, where he condescended to lodge. A few minutes after his arrival, a proper guard was sent to his door; and the officer who commanded it, being admitted to the Duke's presence, received his Royal Highness's thanks, and the guard was dismissed. Soon after, Marshal Botta's aid de camp was sent to enquire at what hour the Marshal and the other members of the regency might have the honour of paying their respects to the Duke; and the Great Chancellor of Russia sent the same message. He answered, That he would receive them after

he had dined ; when they were accordingly introduced to him by Col. St. John and Sir Horace Mann. Marshal Botta made a compliment to his Royal Highness, by order and in the name of the Emperor, with offers of an apartment in one of his Imperial Majesty's palaces, his coaches, and every thing that could be for his service and amusement ; which he declined. In the evening many ladies, who, by his permission, had been invited, were presented, and the assembly was very numerous. The next morning he took a tour about the town in his coach, in an undress, and called upon Marshal Botta, who received him at the bottom of the stairs. The same day he admitted all the English to dine with him ; and the day after, the members of the regency, foreign ministers, &c. His Royal Highness having heard that the Marshal had said, that out of respect he could not take the liberty to invite him to dinner, but was very ambitious of having that honour, he sent him word, that he would dine with him on Monday the 19th, being the festival of the Archduke. In the evening the Marshal made a great assembly for the ladies, at which his Royal Highness assisted.

There is scarce a town in Italy to equal this in elegancy : it is called Florence the Fair ; and is defended by a wall and other works, besides three citadels of a round figure. It is six miles in circumference, en-

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compassed on three sides with little fruitful hills, full of villas and country seats ; and on the west side lies that rich and extensive valley through which the river Arno runs as far as Pisa, and the Tuscan sea. Statues and fountains are seen in almost all their streets ; their private buildings are lofty, their squares spacious, their churches little inferior to those of Rome, and their noblemens palaces equal to any in Italy. The statues, paintings, and curiosities in the Grand Duke's palace, are the admiration of travellers.

His Royal Highness went from the above place to Leghorn, where he arrived in good health on the 3d of April, attended by Sir William Boothby, Colonel St. John, and Sir Horace Mann ; Mr. Dick, the British consul, and the factory, had the honour to meet him about four miles off, with a train of twenty coaches. A detachment of dragoons was placed to escort him into the town ; at a small distance from which the Governor waited to receive him ; and the Duke was pleased to take him into his coach. On his approach towards the ramparts, he was saluted by three rounds of twenty-four cannon ; and on crossing the parade, saw the whole garrison under arms ; and he found at his lodgings, which was at the consul's house, a guard of a company of grenadiers, which he ordered to be dismissed.

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The factory had the honour to be presented; and he afterwards received the Governor, accompanied by all the military and civil officers; and, in the evening, the principal people of both sexes were presented to him, and passed the evening there.

The next morning his Royal Highness visited the port, the mole, lazaretto, &c. and was afterwards pleased to permit the governor, some of the first people in the town, and many of the gentlemen of the factory, to have the honour to dine with him. In the evening there was an assembly at the Governor's.

On the 5th, his Royal Highness accepted of a hunt in the wood of St. Rosori, ten miles from hence (a place always reserved for the Great Duke's own hunting) where the Governor had prepared a most magnificent entertainment under a large tent. At the first table there were fifty covers, and at another contiguous, twenty more.

Leghorn is a free port, which has made it rich and populous, merchants resorting there from all nations. It has a commodious and secure harbour, but so liable to be choaked up with sands, that slaves are continually employed in clearing it; with the sand they take up they fill the marshes, which renders the place more healthful than it was formerly.

The same day, after dinner, his Royal Highness set out for Pisa, which is situated on the
river

river Arno, about four miles from the sea, and ten from Leghorn. A guard was sent from thence to meet him, and both on his entering and leaving the town the cannon of the fortrefs were fired.

His Royal Highness went from Pisa on the 7th for Lucca. At a mile distance from the town, a deputation of six of their nobility, who had been appointed by the republic to meet him, waited on him, to compliment him on his arrival; to which he made the most obliging answer. After which, as he approached the walls of the town, he was saluted by the artillery. Soon after he was got to the inn where he lodged; the same deputation waited upon him, to desire his acceptance of a present, consisting of eighteen chests of oil, wine, coffee, chocolate, wax-candles, sweet-meats, hams, and many other eatables. The whole was brought by fifty servants in the livery of the republic, and a maitre d'hotel, to whom his Royal Highness made a generous present in return. The aforementioned gentlemen then invited him to an entertainment, which was prepared for him in the house which they hoped he would have accepted of to lodge at, and to which his Royal Highness was conducted in the coaches of the republic. The house was very large, and most magnificently furnished. Many ladies were there to receive him; and after the ball, a concert of vocal and instrumental

mental music was performed ; and his Royal Highness having supped at a table, which consisted of sixty covers, retired about three o'clock. The next morning the same deputation waited upon him and attended him to his coach ; and, on his leaving the town, he was saluted by the cannon as before.

By the diligence of the natives, Lucca has acquired the name of The Industrious, from their considerable manufactories of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Their olive oil is in great esteem ; and they have plenty of wine, but very little corn ; and the common people generally eat chesnuts instead of bread, as they do in other parts of Italy. The city stands in the middle of a fruitful plain about 15 miles wide, near the river Serchia, is about three miles in circumference, surrounded by fortifications ; and the town is as elegantly built as other Italian cities. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword in the city.

From Lucca the Duke proceeded towards Florence ; and in passing by Pistoja, though without getting out of his coach, was complimented by the Governor whilst they were changing horses, and was saluted by the cannon of the town. His Royal Highness from thence went to a hunting-seat of the Emperor, which lay in the way, where a dinner was prepared by Sir Horace Mann's order ; and
his

his Royal Highness reached Florence late, and found many ladies and much company assembled at his house, to pass the evening as usual.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th of April, Marshal Botta, accompanied by the other members of the regency, went to wish his Royal Highness a good journey. The Duke, attended by Sir Horace Mann, set out the next morning for Sienna, where he arrived early in the evening, and was received with the same military honours as at Leghorn, &c. The nobility of both sexes came out of the town in their coaches to meet him; and as soon as he arrived at the inn where he lodged (part of which, by Marshal Botta's order, was furnished from the Emperor's wardrobe there) the Governor, and the General who commands there, came to pay their respects to him, and attended him to see the principal curiosities of the place; after which he passed the evening at a lady's house, who by an order from Marshal Botta, had prepared a ball and a supper for him.

In a pleasant fruitful country, and on an eminence, stands Sienna, about four miles round, encompassed with a ruinous antique wall, and defended by a citadel; the town is thinly peopled, but elegantly built, and the cathedral esteemed one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in Italy.

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His Royal Highness left Sienna early on Friday the 13th on his rout for Rome, where he arrived the 15th. The Pope ordered all possible regard to be shewn him. The grand Prior Corsini, and the brother of Prince Borghese, who had been in England, constantly attended him, and from whom his Highness received many valuable presents. He was also presented with two chests of most excellent wine, which he sent to his brother the King of Great-Britain, with many other things equally estimable. On the 24th his Royal Highness was entertained by Cardinal Alexander Albani, at his house out of the Salaria gate; the next day at the house of Corsini; and on Thursday the 26th, there was a public horse-race of barbs; and in the evening the Pope ordered all the prints of Rome, curiously bound, and two fine pictures, to be presented him.

Before his Highness left Rome, he complimented the Prince Borghese and the Prior Corsini with each a present of the most curious Saxon China, as an acknowledgement for the particular pains they took to make his stay agreeable.

The greatest curiosities in Rome, are the antient theatres and amphitheatres, Pagan temples, triumphal arches, baths, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, obelisks, cirques, sepulchres, bridges, churches, palaces, statues, paintings, piazzas, colleges, and hospitals.
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The people of this city are esteemed more obliging than in any town in Europe, and that a general civility reigns here. They are not possessed with a spirit of bigotry or persecution against strangers of any country or religion whatever. The walls, as they stood in the time of the Romans, were about twelve miles in circumference, but not a third part within the walls is now built on, the rest being taken up with vineyards and gardens. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 120,000. There are five bridges over the river Tiber, 20 gates, and 300 antique towers, still remaining. Rome, as it stands at this time, is 14 or 15 feet higher than the old city, being built on the ruins of the former, and is more on a level than the other was, great part of the hills being washed down into the valleys, insomuch that the Tarpeian rock, which was once a terrible precipice, from whence malefactors were thrown, is not now more than 20 feet high. The city is magnificently built, the streets spacious, and adorned with 300 fine churches, and a great number of palaces and convents; and the triumphal arches, pillars, obelisks, statues, and fountains, are no small addition to its beauty. They have here the greatest variety of wines that are to be met with; and in the midst of all this choice, the people are extremely sober, never sitting down merely to drink, and very seldom drink wine without water.

From Rome his Royal Highness returned again to Florence, where after staying a short time, he set out on the 5th of May, at four o'clock in the morning for Bologna, which he reached that evening, and was received with all possible marks of distinction. This place can boast of one of the most considerable universities in Europe. It is about five miles in circumference, remarkable for its magnificent churches and monasteries, and the riches and fine paintings in them. It stands about eight miles from the Appenine mountains on several little rivulets, and a navigable canal, in one of the most fruitful plains in Italy. It is reckoned there are near 70,000 inhabitants here.

The next day his Royal Highness proceeded for Parma, where, on his arrival, M. du Tillot, the prime minister, went to the hotel Pallavicini, and there complimented him in the name of the infant our sovereign, and presented him to his Royal Highness, by whom he was received with all imaginable politeness. He afterwards paid a visit to Prince Ferdinand and the Princess Donna Louisa. On the 10th he dined at court, and afterwards went to the opera, where some verses were introduced applicable to his Royal Highness. In short, no mark of respect, no splendor or variety of entertainment was omitted, they were so delighted with his presence.

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On the 14th he took the diversion of deer-hunting in Colorno park ; and at his return he went to the opera, which was followed by a grand supper at the palace. On the 16th, a concert was performed by the musicians of the household ; after which the whole court passed into a magnificent hall, where was served an *ambigu* on a table of 60 covers, which only the Infant, his Royal Highness, and the ladies sat down to. In the evening there was a masquerade ball at the theatre.

From Parma his Royal Highness proceeded to Mantua, where he was received with every mark of distinction and esteem. The streets and squares of this city are elegantly built, and there are 18 parish churches, exclusive of the cathedral, and 40 convents ; it is about five miles in circumference, and contains about 500,000 inhabitants, a great part of whom are employed in their silk manufactory. This city has a communication with the continent by three causeways, on each of which are forts for their defence. This place birth to the poet Tasso ; and Virgil was born at the village Andes, about two miles from it.

On Friday the 25th his Royal Highness entered the Venetian state, from Mantua, and was escorted from the frontiers by detachments of light Dalmatian cavalry to Verona. As he before signified his intention of not making any stay there, prevented the exhibition of a bull-feast, prepared to be
made

made in the Roman amphitheatre, which has all the seats remaining, and would hold 24,000 spectators; the longest diameter of the area is 233 feet, and the shortest diameter 136 feet. There is also the remains of a triumphal arch, and of a magnificent temple dedicated to Jupiter. The town is well fortified, and has several noble palaces and public buildings. Pliny the historian, Pliny the naturalist, and Vitruvius the architect, were all born here.

On his Royal Highness's coming to Verona, the Podesta, M. Cornero, waited upon him at his inn to compliment him on his arrival; and the next morning early he pursued his journey for Venice, escorted again by detachments of Dalmatian cavalry. As his Royal Highness only got out of his coach to see the Olympic theatre at Vicenza, the Podesta sent a deputy to compliment him at the coach door. From thence he proceeded to Padua, where he dined, and was complimented by the Provveditor, M. Vendramin, attended by the principal nobility of the place. The form of this city is circular, but the houses are in a ruinous condition; formerly it was one of the most flourishing towns in Italy. They have a tradition here, that an image of the blessed Virgin (which they shew you) flew there from Constantinople when that city was taken by the Turks; and they have another equally as probable, that their city was founded by Antenor, and a colony of Trojans.

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On Saturday the 26th at night, his Royal Highness arrived at Venice in perfect health. The next morning he received the compliments of four Venetian noblemen, who were appointed by the Doge, as deputies to attend him during his stay. In the evening he went to a very large box, richly furnished for his reception, to see the opera of Caius Marius represented in the great theatre of St. John Chrysoftom's, and was attended there by the deputies; as he was also the following night in a box finely fitted up, to see the opera of Sophonisba in the theatre of St. Luke's. The 29th his Royal Highness, attended by the deputies, and a great number of English noblemen and gentlemen, went to see the arsenal, where many of the Venetian nobility of both sexes assembled to pay their respects to him. He was conducted to the different parts in a fine felucca, built on purpose, and rowed by men dressed in the English manner: there were three other feluccas rowed by men all dressed like English sailors, which were filled with English and other foreigners of distinction, and with noble Venetians of both sexes. Three thousand hands were employed in building and fitting out ships and galleys. He then visited the rope-walk; was shewn the different stores, and conducted into the great armory, where there was a rinfresco, and a concert of music, and from the balcony saw the shews called Le Forze d'Ercole and the

the Moresca dance. His Royal Highness went on board the Bucentoro, and afterwards saw it launched. While his Royal Highness was in the arsenal, they began to build a large galley, which he saw in great forwardness.

On Wednesday the 30th the magistrates of the Razon Vecchia sent his Royal Highness the compliment usually made to foreign Princes here, of a large service of glass for a desert, and of wax in a variety of forms of birds, fruits, flowers, &c. to which was added a bureau of very extraordinary workmanship. On the Ascension Day he went to the palace to see the banquet, prepared for the Doge and the Signoria; and was afterwards conducted in a fine barge and entertained by the noble deputies at Murano at dinner; to which all the English of distinction, and many Venetian noblemen and ladies, were invited. In the afternoon he took the diversion in the barge upon the water, where there was a very great concourse of people of distinction in gondolas and other barges. On Sunday the 3d of June his Royal Highness was conducted by the deputies in a fine barge, to see the ceremony of the Doge's going in the Bucentoro, and attended by a great number of nobles, to espouse the Adriatic sea. This solemnity is always performed upon Ascension Day, when the weather permits. In the evening he went to the hospital of the Mendicanti, and was entertained there with a concert

cert of vocal and instrumental music, performed by the girls of that hospital.

The four noble deputies appointed to attend his Royal Highness, animated with an earnest desire to answer the intentions of their republic, in testifying to him their extreme satisfaction in the honourable deputation conferred upon them, rivalled each other in contriving various entertainments for rendering his stay in Venice agreeable; that of a public regatta upon the great canal was the most extraordinary; and the forming of it, however difficult on account of the shortness of the time, limited to eighteen days only, for making the great preparation, did not deter them from the undertaking; and the execution of it excited universal admiration and applause. They fixed the regatta to the 4th of June, for celebrating, with the greatest pomp, in the presence of his Royal Highness, the anniversary of his brother, his Britannic Majesty's, birth-day. In the morning all the English noblemen and gentlemen went to the house of Mr. Murray, his Britannic Majesty's resident, who had the honour to attend, and congratulate his Royal Highness upon so joyful an occasion; and all had the honour to dine with him, and the four noble deputies, and some foreigners of distinction were likewise invited.

The numerous and splendend barges set out from the lower end of the great canal a little before three o'clock, and advancing towards the Rialto bridge before the palace of his Royal Highness, who then went attended, in a bisona, by his excellency M. Grimani, the

eldest of the noble deputies, formed a pompous suite to his Royal Highness, to the number of nine magnificent peotas, ten fine bissonas, seven margarottas, and one ballotina; following the course of the great canal, his Royal Highness arrived at the place called the Mount of St. Anthony, where the signal being given, many competitors, in a boat with one oar started: his Royal Highness saw in the bissona the whole of that race, which passing along the great canal, and returning back to the middle of it, formed a course of about four miles, and ended at a conspicuous structure, erected upon barges, and representing the palace of joy; in the front of the first story of which appeared Venice embracing Britannia. The first race being over, his Highness was pleased to go to a palace upon the great canal, which was fitted up, and adorned on purpose by the noble deputies, to receive and entertain him occasionally, where, from a balcony, surrounded by a number of ladies and gentlemen, while a plentiful and elegant rinfresco was served, he was spectator of the four subsequent regettas, or races.

In the mean time, in sight of above two hundred thousand spectators, the nine magnificent expensive peotas moved slowly about the canal amidst several thousand gondolas and other light barges; while the swift and equally rich bissonas and margarottas with young nobles, relations and friends of the deputies, attended, armed with a bow and pellets, and cleared the way for the racers.

The four first peotas represented the four elements; the first of them, entirely silvered over,

over, and symbolizing the element of water, representing the triumph of Neptune, adorned with figures of tritons, sword-fish, dolphins, &c. The second expressed the earth, symbolized in the goddess Cybele, crowned with towers, and adorned with various products, plants, flowers, and animals, the whole being gilt and silvered over. The third was sky-colour and silver, denoting the element of air, expressed by the rape of Orithya by Boreas, with Zephirs and Cupids playing around in the air. The fourth was of flame-colour, with ornaments of silver indicating the element of fire, admirably expressed by the forge of Vulcan, sweating at the anvil with his naked cyclops in gigantic figures, with Venus opposite in her car drawn by doves, and with other allusions agreeable to the fable. These four peotas bore the arms quartered of the four noble deputies. The other five peotas were fitted out by their nearest relations. The first represented Great-Britain led in triumph by Europa; the second shewed the whale-fishery very well executed; the third exhibited the triumph of Venus, in her car drawn by four doves; the fourth, the chariot of the sun, drawn by four horses, preceded by Aurora in the act of dispersing night; the fifth and last, the triumph of Pallas, with trophies and allusions to that deity, &c. All rivalling each other in pomp, and glittering with silver and gold, particularly the various elegant dresses of the rowers, musicians, and other figures, in each peota, richly adorned with laces, besides the long fringes and tassels of silver playing upon the water. The

singularity of the shew, possible to be executed only in Venice, in regard to its situation and construction, animated the four noble deputies to contrive and exhibit, in so short a time, without reflecting at all upon the greatness of an undertaking that seemed to exceed the limits of a private station. Their sole view was to render the Duke of York's stay in Venice as agreeable as they possibly could, and to manifest at once to the whole world, the sincere friendship of the republic towards the crown of Great-Britain.

The biffonas were barges with eight oars; the margarottas with six; and the ballitonas had four. Both barges and rowers were dressed in a most elegant taste, and were as fine as silk, gold, and silver could make them; and so very expensive were the nobles upon this occasion, that they changed all the dresses of their rowers after the the third race.

On Thursday the 7th the Prince and Procuratore Rezzonico, the Pope's nephew, gave a magnificent ball in his own palace to his Royal Highness, where there was a great number of Venetian nobility and foreigners of distinction.

On Saturday the 9th his Royal Highness was entertained at an assembly in the palace fitted up on purpose by the noble deputies.

The next day some of the nobles and foreign residents dined with his Royal Highness in his palace. In the evening he went to a concert of vocal and instrumental music, performed by the girls at the hospital of the Mendicanti.

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On Monday the 11th the noble deputies gave a very magnificent ball to his Royal Highness, in the great opera theatre at St. John Chrysostom's, preceded by a cantata. The theatre was illuminated and decorated in a very superb and elegant manner. The company, which was very numerous and brilliant, was served with all sorts of refreshments in great profusion, during the whole night; besides which, an elegant supper was served up to his Royal Highness at a table of about four and twenty covers, in a room adjoining to the theatre. The spectators in the boxes, and round the circle were innumerable. His Highness retired about three o'clock in the morning, and the ball continued till seven.

On Friday the 15th the noble deputies waited upon his Royal Highness to take their leave. The eldest of them made him a very handsome compliment, praying him, in the name of the Senate, to assure his Majesty of their great happiness in having an opportunity of testifying their inviolable attachment to the King and his Royal Family. His Highness, in return, assured them, how sensible he was of their great attention towards him, and that he would make a report of it to the King.

Venice is five miles from the continent, standing in the Lagunes, which are supposed to have been marshy grounds, which the sea has encroached upon, leaving a great number of little islands of earth above the water, on which the fishermen of Padua build their huts. When the Goths invaded Italy in the fifth century, many considerable families of Padua and Aquileia (which last is now very much decayed)

ed) retired hither, to secure themselves from an enemy they could not resist, and laid the foundation of this great city upon 72 of these little islands; but it stands now upon a much greater number, and is so happily situated, that no army can approach it by land, nor no hostile fleet by sea; the avenues to these islands being so difficult, they have not thought it necessary to enclose the city with a wall; nor has any power attempted to besiege it since it was founded, which is upwards of 1200 years. The circumference of the city is about six miles, and the inhabitants are computed at about 200,000; the canals are so numerous, that you may go to any part of the town by water, and there are 450 bridges over them; the principal one is called the Rialto, lying over the grand canal, composed of one arch (which makes one-third of a circle) ninety feet wide; and all the bridges, except this, have no rails. Nothing can appear more beautiful than this town does, as you approach it either from the continent or from the sea; you behold it, with its numerous palaces and lofty towers rising out of the waters, nothing intervening to obstruct the sight. It is said the piazza of St. Mark is not to be paralleled for the magnificence of its buildings, and the houses upon the grand canal are most of them elegant palaces, with marble fronts, adorned with pillars of the several orders of architecture. Their rooms are usually hung with gilt leather or tapestry, and their bedsteads are made of iron, which secures them against the vermin so troublesome in London.

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When his Royal Highness left Venice (which was on Saturday the 16th) he went up the Brenta to Padua in a large burchillo. When he arrived at the gates of the town, he was received by his excellency M. Vondramin, Proveditor, who presented four nobles of Padua to attend him during his stay there. The same evening he went to the opera, where a large box, very elegantly furnished, was prepared for him; the four deputies attending always, and refreshments were served every night of the opera.

The next day the Proveditor gave a most elegant ball. Within the circle there were great numbers of nobility and foreigners, and round the hall a great number of masks to see the dancers. At midnight his Royal Highness was conducted through a suite of apartments, elegantly furnished upon the occasion, to a supper of forty covers.

On Tuesday the 19th the Proveditor invited his Royal Highness to a magnificent dinner, and a concert of music. On the 21st his Royal Highness went to Vicenza, to see the feast of the Corpus Domini; his excellency M. Paruta the Podesta, waited upon him at his arrival, and presented to him count Volpi, and three other nobles of Vicenza, to attend him during his short stay. The solemnity consisted of a church procession, and a machine called the Roue carried about the town, made from a design of Palladio, which contains a number of people, with music, and children placed all round it, and upon the top of it. It is higher than the tops of the houses, and is carried about by fourscore men. In the afternoon
there

there was a horse-race, from which all the nobility went to the Campo Martio; a large and pleasant meadow, surrounded by beautiful hills covered with wood and houses, in the midst of which there is a large palace built expressly by Count Volpi, to entertain one of his Royal Highness's illustrious ancestors. There were 150 equipages extremely rich, which all together formed one of the most beautiful scenes that can be conceived.

When his Royal Highness left this place he set off for Turin, where he arrived safe on the 11th of July in the morning. On Sunday the 22d his Royal Highness dined with the King; after which there was a fine concert. The 25th he went to Rockonitz, a country seat of the Prince de Carignan, where forty-five persons of the first distinction received an invitation to dinner; and in the evening there was a ball. On the 26th his Royal Highness left this place, and proceeded through Asti and Alexandria, in his way to Genoa, where he arrived the 28th. On the 17th of August his Royal Highness left Genoa, landed on the 20th at Nice, and proceeded from thence to Antibes, then to Carren, Avignon, and Lions, through Burgundy, and other parts of France to Calais.

Though we date our account of his setting out from England the 3d of October, 1763; yet he left Saville-house the 1st of September, that year, and arrived in London the 1st of the same month, in the year, 1764; amidst the most joyful acclamations of the people.

